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ing longer accounts to the general scheme which has been followed in the earlier portions of the book.

The sum of the opinions on the several sections of this new textbook makes the judgment of it as a whole very favorable. It is abreast of the latest scholarship; its proportions—between the different nations, the periods in the history of each, and between political history and the history of civilization—are excellent. The material which is contained is but medium in amount, but the good proportions and the author's condensed and concrete style render it capable of effective expansion in the hands of an intelligent teacher. Sometimes, however, the style is condensed to the endangerment of clearness; and occasionally a word occurs which would send a high-school pupil to the dictionary; but such instances are the exception. Here and there come sentences which could be spared—none better than the one which states that "the west becomes the seat of the dynamo that supplies power to drive politics and civilization to higher achievements in a wider world" (p. 241).

For illustrations the publishers have inserted twenty-four finely executed plates, which are made more usable for teaching the history of art by the notes given in the second appendix. There are nineteen maps on full or double-page plates, and as many more in the text. These maps, with the exception of two or three of the smaller ones, are executed with clearness and emphasis. Questions for review, suggestive comparative studies, and topics follow each chapter or section. A number of chronological charts are given; they are carefully prepared, but are too complicated to be of much practical value either for study or for reference. The titles in the bibliographies are well selected, and the brief comments judicious; reference should be made, however, to a classical atlas which is already on the market, not merely to one which is announced.

ASA CURRIER TILTON.

Prosopographia Attica. Edidit JOHANNES KIRCHNER. (Berlin: Georg Reimer. 1901, 1902. Two vols., pp. viii, 603; vii, 660.)

THESE two volumes contain the names, and, where possible, the genealogies and noteworthy achievements of some 16,812 Athenian men, women, and children. They aim to furnish us with a complete register of the Athenians of the prechristian era who are mentioned in the ancient literatures and inscriptions.

No such register existed in 1884 at the time the work was undertaken. The third edition of W. Pape's *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen* had just appeared, but the purpose of this dictionary was, of course, quite different from that which Dr. Kirchner planned. It was practically impossible for the student to segregate the names in it according to the countries from which their bearers came, and even if such an undertaking were feasible, it would have been unprofitable,

because the collection did not pretend to be complete. Ten years later (1894) the first volume of Wissowa's revision of Pauly's *Real-Encyclopädie* was published. This work, as is well known, was begun on so comprehensive a plan that few men in the least degree eminent could escape attention. But in a statistical survey, such as Dr. Kirchner had in mind, hosts of obscure persons from every walk of life, who were omitted in both of these forerunners, must be ferreted out to take their place beside those who had won distinction in history—in a word, completeness must be the object and justification of the undertaking.

In this the author, so far as we can judge from a few searching tests, has succeeded. The reviewer has consulted the *Prosopographia Attica* for the family affiliations of the Athenians who figure in the public documents between 307 and 262 B. C., and between 103 and 88 B. C., and has found, from a name which is here and there missing, the clearest proof of Dr. Kirchner's thoroughness. In *Inscriptiones Græcæ*, II, 611, for example, the motion was made by Kleon, son of Leokrates, of Salamis. No such name appears in our register. A careless workman would probably have inserted it. But from the content and character of the decree it is clear, on closer examination, that Kleon belonged, not to the Attic Salamis, but to Salamis in Cyprus. The *Prosopographia* contains no foreigners.

Perhaps Dr. Kirchner has erred in drawing the line between citizens and non-citizens too closely. Dr. Alfred Körte (*Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1903, 837 ff.) has supplemented the register by a long list of names of sculptors, potters, vase-painters, and others whom he affirms to have been Athenians. It may be that the author has not proceeded consistently in admitting or rejecting those upon whom the citizenship was conferred by special vote. And other minor defects may be pointed out. Thus, Neaichmos in *Inscriptiones Græcæ*, II, 581, is correctly listed as *demarch*, and yet the inscription is dated in 320–319, just as if he had been the *archon eponymus* for the year. Such mistakes are bound to occur. Here, like misprints, they are remarkably few.

Dr. Kirchner's work has not been a slavish sorting of cards. There is hardly a name in the register which does not show that his mind has been constantly alert for new combinations of individuals into families, for new identifications of otherwise isolated persons, and for new assignments of decrees and catalogues to their proper place in time. The work represents a very considerable addition to our knowledge. Indeed, we may venture to surmise that it was the uninterrupted series of discoveries which he made that stimulated the author to spend the best nineteen years of his life on the compilation of a dictionary of names. The task in itself, however, was well worth the effort. Dr. Kirchner has prepared an indispensable aid to every one who concerns himself closely with Athenian life. It is now possible, as never before, to write the history of Athenian politics. The party in power during obscure periods can often be determined from the known opinions of

the families represented during those periods in public life. We can now proceed to write the local history of Attica, since the men prominent in each deme are now readily determinable. The occupations pre-vaillingly practised in the various districts may be ascertained. Already we have learned something as to the social standing of different religious and other organizations. The distribution of the population over Attica and in the demes and tribes may be observed from the *Conspectus Demotarum* (II, 493 ff.), but here an uncertain quality exists, in that registration does not imply residence. Of course, the names listed under each deme are gathered from documents preserved by chance and scattered over a period of about seven centuries. Accordingly, we get from them only proportional, not absolute numbers. Similar ratios are established in the fourth century B. C. by the fact that the representation of the demes in each of the ten prytanies of the senate was determined by population.

The work is not final. While it was being printed, as many as 1,224 additions had to be made. Since its appearance, moreover, several new Attic inscriptions have been published, and every day, we hope, others will be found. But no one can deny that the great mass of the Athenian names is now before us in these volumes by Dr. Kirchner, and students of Greek history are under heavy obligations to him for the long years of patient effort devoted to their collection, arrangement, and publication.

W. S. FERGUSON.

The Campaign of Plataea, September, 479 B. C. By HENRY BURT WRIGHT, Ph.D. (New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse, and Taylor Company. 1904. Pp. 148.)

To the general subject discussed in this thesis Dr. Wright has made one contribution. He concludes that Pausanias had formed the plan of drawing Mardonius into a locality unsuited for cavalry, and that with this in view he exposed his army to attack, first in entering the depression, in which the battle of Plataea was actually fought, before mounting the Asopus Ridge, and secondly in abandoning this strong position and in retreating, apparently in confusion, across the narrow valley with the "Island" to the south as his presumed objective. Thereby the generalship of Pausanias is vindicated, and the reason becomes clear for the great reputation he enjoyed in popular estimation before the Byzantium fiasco, and subsequently in the judgment of military experts like Thucydides. Herodotus indicates the movements correctly, but goes astray in interpreting them. What he gives is not even the private soldier's account of manœuvres which he did not comprehend. It is that account, perverted by the Athenian prejudice against Sparta during the early years of the Peloponnesian War. This, of course, has been already demonstrated by Eduard Meyer. Dr. Wright goes further, however, and in making his second main point contends that the contempt of Herodotus for Spartan courage is explicable only